

REPORT

CONCERNING THE

SPECIAL RELIEF SERVICE

OF THE

U. S. Sanitary Commission,

BOSTON, MASS.

³⁷¹
U. S. Sanitary Commission.
[EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF BOSTON ASSOCIATES.]

No. 1.

REPORT
CONCERNING THE
SPECIAL RELIEF SERVICE

OF THE

U. S. Sanitary Commission,
Boston branch

IN

BOSTON, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1864.



BOSTON:

PRENTISS & DELAND, PRINTERS,

No. 40, CONGRESS STREET

1864.

E631
B77

A meeting of resident associate members of the UNITED-STATES SANITARY COMMISSION was held at the office of the Executive Committee of Boston Associates, No. 76, Kingston Street, on the evening of April 14, 1864.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, on behalf of the Committee, presented the accompanying Report.

IN EXCHANGE

JUN 5 1917

TMP96-007428

REPORT.

Gentlemen, Associate Members of the U. S. Sanitary Commission :

On behalf of the Executive Committee of Boston Associates of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, I have the pleasure to submit the following Report, concerning the Special Relief Service of the Commission in Boston, as administered under the direction of this Committee, for the year ending March 31st, 1864.

As it is the first Report concerning the work of this branch of the Commission's Relief Service within our own city, it may be deemed not inappropriate or superfluous to indicate briefly its distinctive character as compared with the General Relief Service. This is set forth in a recent article upon the organization and working of the Commission, from which I quote : *

. “ Co-ordinated with the work of *general relief*, the Commission's methods of *special relief* give to this scheme of benevolence a remarkable completeness, and in these methods we see manifested the delicate and brotherly concern for individual cases of suffering which peculiarly characterizes this branch of the Commission's service as one of christian philanthropy. Though it deals mainly with the wants of men whom sickness, wounds,

*The North American Review, No. cccii., p. 408.

or paroles of the enemy have withdrawn from active duty, it is necessarily the main source of aid, advice, and protection, that can be found by thousands of most needy and friendless soldiers out of the army lines. It steps in with the needed advice and means of relief just where, under the rigid regulations of military rule, the army authorities leave the broken-down, furloughed, discharged, or invalided soldiers; and the effectual methods by which the Commission does this service have become so well understood and appreciated by the Government, that the military authorities everywhere regard it as a means of great advantage to the army, and they express their cordial approbation and interest by acts of official recognition and aid to the work. The methods of this branch of aid and succor are defined somewhat at length in the 'Fifth Report concerning Aid and Comfort given by the Sanitary Commission to Sick and Invalid Soldiers. By F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary and Superintendent of Special Relief. Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 1863.' [See Appendix.]

That such beneficent work has deeply impressed the hearts of the tens of thousands who have directly received its benefits, and that it has a decided influence upon the patriotism and zeal of the country, is a fact most impressively illustrated in thousands of our Northern homes, whose invalid, anxious, and crippled sons have participated in the friendly and paternal aid and succor which this system of Special Relief provides. Hundreds of destitute invalids daily find shelter, food, and rest, in its homes, and its lodges. It renders timely and effectual aid to the way-side sick, the famished soldiers that have pined and suffered worse than death in the enemy's prisons, as well as to the ignorant, the misguided, and the victims of official neglect. In short, wherever the enlisted man or the disabled and needy soldier is found in want, distress, or error,

when beyond the immediate control or supervision of military authority, there the Sanitary Commission recognizes a citizen soldier and provides for his special relief. Its methods are systematic and economical, yet as varied and expansible as the ever-varying wants for which they provide. In the words of a recent report, 'there is hardly a service within the whole range of charity that has not been rendered our soldiers by this agency. And they must surely endure longer and fight better for knowing that they are thus watched over and aided by the people whose cause they maintain.'

The vast extent of the more systematic work of this branch of the Commission's Relief department, may best be estimated by the current records of the homes, lodges, and relief hospitals. These institutions now number twenty-five (25) or more, and during the past year are reported to have accommodated an average of two thousand three hundred soldiers daily. The more important homes and lodges are located at Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Cairo, Stevenson, Memphis, and New Orleans. And in a recent report we are informed that the total number of nights' lodgings furnished at these places, in twelve (12) of the cities, to October 1st, amounted to 206,570, and the number of meals provided was 602,656.

To these regular and permanent modes of *relief* are added a large number of temporary supply depots, with temporary lodges attached, scattered throughout the lines of our armies; and besides these are the offices for correction of papers and giving friendly advice and aid to invalids waiting their pay, &c., in each of the grand departments of the army. Under the devoted and humane superintendence of Rev. F. N. Knapp, these operations of Special Relief have assumed such completeness and fra-

ternal simplicity as to give them rank among the most valuable and commended of all the Commission's works. But words can but very inadequately convey an idea of the spirit and the individual details of this philanthropic and incidental branch of the Commission's daily labors. To every mind the methods and duties of this work will impressively illustrate the breadth, unity, and strength of those christian sympathies upon which the work itself is based, and which have extended its beneficent ministrations, not only to the loathsome prison-houses of the enemy, but to our foes themselves, upon battle-fields, and in our own prisons. . . . And it will yet be seen in the history of our republic, and in the records of human progress, that the United-States Sanitary Commission's work and purposes of relief and mercy have had an important mission in hastening the day when

‘Man to man the world o’er
Shall brothers be, and a’ that.’”

Your Committee, appointed to represent the Commission in its local work in this city, took possession on the first of April, 1863, of rooms upon the second floor of the building now occupied, at No. 76, Kingston Street,—being conveniently located and well adapted to the purpose—and furnished them with the requisite conveniences for an office, reception room, and sleeping room, the latter containing 12 beds. It soon became necessary to furnish another room with the same additional number of beds, and, still later, to appropriate the entire third floor of the building. The establishment as now equipped contains 60 beds—those on the second floor, 12 in number, constituting the sick ward—with convenient wash-rooms, bath-room, and water-closet, capacious closets for hospital stores, clothing and linen, and a room appropriated for the use of the mothers, wives, and sisters, of sick

soldiers, who often accompany them on their return to their homes.

Its details have been administered with highly satisfactory results, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles F. Mudge, aided by three assistants.

The first applicant for aid — a soldier whose furlough had expired, and in distress lest he should be deemed a deserter, was without the means of returning to his regiment — was received April 7th, 1863. Since that period 11,190 soldiers are registered as having received, in some form, the beneficent ministrations of this branch of the Commission's daily labors.

The following classified statement of "Aid Rendered" appears on the records of this agency for the year ending March 31st, 1864:

Secured transportation at reduced (gov't) rate, for	4,990
Furnished transportation, paid for by the Commission — the soldier being from some cause without means to reach his home or his camp — for	193
Secured transportation by United-States Quar-master	781
Furnished carriage within the city, for sick and feeble	1,627
Furnished special attendance to their homes in charge of messengers	85
Furnished lodging	6,305
Furnished meals — total number, 16,351	7,945
Furnished clothing — total number of garments, 697	355
Furnished aid in arranging papers	147
Furnished aid in obtaining pay	190
Furnished medical advice	400
Wounds dressed	279
Procured commutation of rations	75
Money loaned	51
Money given	85
Sent to Hospital	100
Referred to local Relief Associations	42
Secured re-enlistment	20
Amount of back pay collected	\$20,559.16
Undertakers' services furnished	5
Deaths	3

In addition to the above, a considerable amount of aid has been rendered to resident discharged disabled soldiers and their families; permanent and remunerative employment having, in some instances, been obtained for disabled men who otherwise would remain a helpless burden upon our charities.

Of the whole number registered, Maine has furnished 4,083; New Hampshire, 763; Vermont, 121; Massachusetts, 4,422; Connecticut, 51; Rhode Island, 50; New York, 140; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 34; Maryland, 3; District of Columbia, 34; Ohio, 86; Kentucky, 13; Michigan, 7; Indiana, 7; Illinois, 15; Kansas, 7; Iowa, 10; Minnesota, 24; Wisconsin, 17; Missouri, 5; Tennessee, 2; Louisiana, 4; Alabama, 2; Virginia, 2; Georgia, 2; Delaware, California, North Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, and Rebel army, 1 each; U. S. Regulars, 560; U. S. Navy, 102; Veteran Reserve Corps, 608; Corps D'Afrique, 18.

The following supplies have been received from the Supply Department of the "New-England Women's Auxiliary Association:"

<i>To furnish Rooms.</i>	<i>For Soldiers' use.</i>
Bed-quilts 13	Woolen shirts 182
Blankets 61	Cotton shirts 116
Sheets 286	Woolen drawers 97
Pillows 97	Cotton drawers 95
Pillow-cases 224	Socks 220
Towels 78	Handkerchiefs 73
Tin cups 6	Slippers 62
Water-pails 2	Slings 22
Bed-comforters 37	Dressing-gowns 1
Bed-sacks 24	Pants 4
	Overcoats 1
	Coats 2
	Old clothing 3
	Bandages 4 lots.

The following special requisitions have also been furnished :

May 30th, 1863. — For use of the 55th Massachusetts Regiment, Readville Hospital. — 12 woolen shirts; 12 pairs woolen drawers; 12 pairs socks; 12 sheets. And June 24th, 1863 — 7 pillows; 7 pillow-cases.

August 10th, 1863. — For use at Springfield-street Home. — 24 woolen shirts.

October 23d, 1863. — For use on Hospital Cars. — 24 towels; 24 sleeping-caps; 24 handkerchiefs; 24 slippers; 12 pairs woolen socks; 12 dressing-gowns.

December 7th, 1863. — For use at Camp at Long Island. — 35 bed sacks; 24 pairs mittens.

Five thousand eight hundred and eighty-one orders for transportation at reduced (government) rate have been issued, covering an aggregate of 923,513 miles, and resulting in a saving to the soldier of \$8,305.07.

The Hospital Car Service between this city and New York, established under the direction of your Committee, has been attended with satisfactory results. Two first-class cars have been appropriated and fitted for the purpose by the several companies forming the line via Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven. Each car is furnished with nine portable litter beds, suspended by elastic bands; twelve folding, easy hospital chairs; twelve ordinary railway car seats; a hospital store closet, supplied with medicines, stimulants, and other ordinary appliances for the medical and surgical treatment of soldiers; a culinary apparatus, and a supply of hospital clothing. One of these cars leaves New York and Boston daily, in charge of a military hospital steward and nurse, for the conveyance of soldiers. The number thus transported since November 2d, 1863, when the service was inaugurated, is 4,905.

The average cost, per soldier carried, of this service for the first two months — which includes the first outfit and

furnishing of the cars — was $70\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and for the last three months, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The following supplies have been furnished for use on these cars:

14 bottles brandy; 12 bottles whisky; 9 bottles wine; 2 kegs crackers; 16 cans concentrated extract coffee; 8 cans beef stock; 24 towels; 24 sleeping-caps; 30 handkerchiefs; 30 pairs slippers; 12 pairs woolen socks; 12 dressing-gowns; 1 bottle bay rum; 4 ounces tincture rhubarb; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cerate; two spoons; 1 coal-shovel; 1 hook; 2 papers stove-polish; 1 sugar-box; 1 package paper; 2 gallons oil; 3 lamp chimneys; 3 brooms; 1 mop; 1 rubber mat; 1 feather duster.

The total expenditure for the year, as shown by the Treasurer's account, has been \$15,478.30, classified as follows:

Rent and taxes	\$640.49
Furnishing and repairs	2,613.42
Salaries	2,148.61
Travelling expenses	212.57
Advertising	242.67
Stationery and printing	512.69
Postage	14.00
Telegrams	6.64
Hospital stores	238.59
*Superintendent's expense account	6,877.07
Miscellaneous	240.67
Hospital car service	1,730.88
	<hr/>
	\$15,478.30

*CLASSIFICATION OF SUPERINTENDENT'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT:

Transportation	\$826.87
Travelling expenses	73.01
Meals	4,943.91
Furniture	62.03
Fuel	85.42
Washing	418.30
Salaries	102.00
Money loaned and given	189.17
Postage	10.58
Sundries	313.95

The average cost, per man, of the service, has been:

For the quarter ending June 30th, 1863 . . .	\$2.35
For the quarter ending September 30th, 1863 . .	1.28
For the quarter ending December 31st, 1863 . .	1.15
For the quarter ending March 31st, 1864 . . .	1.08

During the last quarter a large expenditure has been incurred — amounting to \$1,642.53 — on account of furnishing and repairs; the capacity of the establishment within that time having been more than doubled. But for this extraordinary expenditure, the average cost per man would not have exceeded 90 cents.

The necessary funds for the support of the Special Relief Service are drawn from the Treasurer of the Boston Branch of the United-States Sanitary Commission, J. Huntington Wolcott, Esq.

Ten thousand (10,000) dollars — being a portion of the proceeds of the Fair held in this city in December last, in behalf of the Commission — was donated for the support of this service by the N. E. Women's Auxiliary Association. The amount in the Treasury on April 1st, 1864, is \$6,862.32, which, at the current rate of expenditure for the last quarter, will suffice to meet the expenses of the next four months.

The rooms are open at all hours of the day and night, and provision is made at the principal railway stations to meet such soldiers as may require aid upon the arrival of trains, and convey them to the rooms, or to connecting trains. Each soldier, upon his arrival, receives a check for such luggage as he may have, which is deposited in the knapsack-room for safe keeping until his departure. His name is then registered, with the designation of his regiment, company, name of officer, place of residence, furlough or discharge, present condition, and a record made of such aid as may be given him. It is the policy of the Commission to facilitate the return of all soldiers to their homes or camps with the least possible delay, and to extend its aid, as far as practicable, only to such as are really in need. During their necessary stay they enjoy the comforts of a home, with cheerful surroundings, and

ever-ready hands to minister all needed aid and comfort ; and their frequent and earnest expressions of pleasure and gratitude evince their appreciation of the kindly services thus rendered. A most interesting feature in the work is the confidence and trust that characterizes the relation of the soldier to the Commission. This is often illustrated by their making it the temporary depository of such funds as they may have, in preference to other ordinary modes of deposit. The amount thus deposited at this agency, during the year, has been, altogether, about \$25,000.

An arrangement exists with the proprietor of a restaurant, located on the first floor of the building, by which meals of excellent quality are at all times in readiness ; thus relieving the establishment of the details of a cuisine. "Meal tickets," stamped with the Commission's seal, are issued to each soldier. After his meal — which he orders from a bill of fare — he delivers his ticket to the proprietor, who marks upon it the cost of the meal, and retains it in his possession. At the expiration of the week these tickets are delivered to the Superintendent as vouchers for the weekly bill, which is presented, for "meals furnished."

The total number of meals thus furnished for the year, as already shown, is 16,351, at an average cost of 30½ cents each.

In order to secure an accurate and full record of all details pertaining to the service, the effort has been made — with such result as will appear from an examination of tabular statements, annexed hereto — by the adoption of a thorough and well-matured system, and the use of appropriate forms, to make, as far as possible, each transaction record itself. Thus, in the method used for furnishing transportation at reduced rates, a separate order-book is appropriated to each road furnishing the transportation, from which the order is cut ; the name of the soldier,

the place of destination, the date of issue, and the consecutive number, having first been written upon the order and upon the stamp. The latter preserves an accurate record of the transaction — at all times accessible — which is subsequently briefly entered upon the register, opposite the name of the soldier, under the head of “aid rendered.” The same general form is used in drawing supplies from the supply department, and in all cases of loaning and giving money; the seal of the Commission, properly dated, being stamped upon each form, before it is issued, to ensure its validity.

A report — the form of which has been prepared with much care, with a view to present as full a record as possible of all details pertaining to the service — is made weekly by the Superintendent, and at the expiration of each month. These reports exhibit a classified statement of the number of soldiers registered; the aid rendered; and the amount of the Superintendent's current expense account.

It is the pleasant duty of your Committee to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of those with whom they have been brought in contact in the performance of the complex duties pertaining to this branch of the Commission's work. To the officials representing the various departments of the Government in this city; to the medical profession; and to the several railroad companies, especial mention is due. As illustrating the humane and liberal spirit in which this co-operation has been extended, the following incident may be mentioned. A sick soldier was sent, on a stretcher, to his home. He lived at the terminus of a branch road connecting with one of the principal lines of railway centering in this city. Upon his arrival at the station to take the cars, it was found that no train on the branch road would connect with the train

upon which he was about to be placed. With a consideration that would not allow the soldier to suffer the discomfort of remaining upon his stretcher, in so public a place, until the departure of the proper train, the Superintendent of the road — well known for his liberality — ordered an engine, with baggage-car attached, to be despatched at once to convey him directly to his home.

The daily record of this work necessarily abounds in personal incident of the greatest variety and interest. A few cases, among many that have been recorded, may serve to illustrate the varied character of the service rendered.

C. H. Had his pocket picked in New York of \$40; said he knew it was an old story for soldiers to tell, but it was true in his case, and asked for 30 cents to enable him to go to Stoneham, where his brother lived, who would give him money to reach his home in Maine. Went with him to the station, and gave him a ticket. Asked if he had had anything to eat; he said, "No, but I think I can hold out till I get to Stoneham." Took him to a restaurant, where he ordered a dish of oysters, costing 15 cents, all that he would receive. While eating, being asked when he had taken his last meal, he said, "Yesterday; but I have had a good dinner now." He returned the same day, in company with his brother, to return the sum he had borrowed and to express his thanks for the service that had been rendered him.

M. B. A. Discharged as incurable from Point Lookout Hospital — disease, consumption — was registered as a "deserter," and discharged without pay or allowance. He was sent home to die. The charge of being a deserter weighed heavily upon his mind. He said, with tears in his eyes, "I cannot live long; now, if you can get me clear of that charge on the records of my country, I shall

die happy." Took his papers, with a statement of the time passed since he left his regiment, and forwarded them to our special relief agent at Washington. In about a month, his pay — amounting to \$156.75 — was received, and the charge of "deserter" erased. This is but one of very many similar cases that have been adjusted with equally happy results through the efforts of the Commission; in nearly all instances the trouble having originated in an unintended and unjust application, to particular cases, of some general order.

J. B. P. Discharged — disease, chronic diarrhœa and scurvy. Had been given up by the surgeons, and his wife sent for to remain with him till he died. Aided by the Sanitary Commission, she started with him from the hospital, near Fredericksburg, for his home in Massachusetts. He was so emaciated that it was necessary to move him on a feather-bed and with the greatest care; his bones, to some extent, already protruding. He was carried in this manner by five men from our rooms to the station. This was in May, 1863. The following January he addressed a war meeting in his native town, saying, that in about a month he should be able to throw away his crutches, and would then re-enlist in his old regiment.

J. V. Discharged — disabled. Applied for aid, being without means of support. Obtained employment for him as a stone-cutter and furnished him with tools. Was killed in Roxbury three months after by being run over by a horse-car.

T. M. T., artillerist. Discharged — lost both hands. Remained in our care until furnished with artificial arms, which he paid for himself. He said he should try and get into the service again, as he could sight a cannon as well as ever, and, with his artificial arms, could pull the lanyard as well as any artillery sergeant in the service. Sent him to his home in Maine.

Mrs. Jacques and six children—refugees from New Orleans. Her husband had enlisted in the 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry. Sent them to their home in New Hampshire.

J. C. Discharged—wounded in shoulder. Came to the city to draw his pension. Was directed to Dr. ——— for examination. The surgeon would not examine him unless he paid \$3.00 in advance. Was without money, having borrowed the amount necessary to pay his fare to the city, in the expectation of drawing money upon his pension papers. Lent him \$3.00 to pay his examination fee, and gave him a ticket to his home, which was refunded upon the receipt of his pension.

O. C. Discharged—disease, dropsy. Sent him to his home in Maine in charge of an attendant. He said, “When the news came that the old flag had been fired upon, he told his eldest boy that he must enlist;” he replied, “I will if you will, father.” They both enlisted as privates. Another son, his youngest, afterwards enlisted. Both sons were killed; and the veteran, discharged as incurable, with dropsy, was returning to his home, after having been in every engagement with the army of the Potomac—17 battles—from the first Bull Run. He said, “if he recovered, he should go back and see it out.”

C. L. S. Had lost the use of both limbs as the result of treatment for diphtheria. Was brought to our rooms on a stretcher, attended by a faithful comrade, who had himself defrayed all the expenses of the journey from the hospital. The amount of these was refunded to the kind-hearted fellow, and the sick man sent on to his home in charge of an experienced attendant.

D. C. Had been discharged with an incurable wound. Immediately after, while ill with an attack of lung fever, lost his discharge papers; was arrested as a deserter, and

sent to Fort Independence. After five weeks confinement, he sought the aid of the Commission. A statement of his case was at once sent to Washington, and an order for his release as promptly returned. Supplied him with clothing and the means to reach his home in Maine.

R. T., 14th U. S. Regulars. Discharged for severe internal injury — a gun having accidentally fallen upon him. Without money, and utterly unfit for the exertion, had walked 30 miles to this city in the endeavor to reach his home in Ohio. After several days of grateful rest at our rooms, with proper medical treatment, he was provided with the necessary means and sent to his home; the aid of the branch office of the Commission at Cleveland having been secured for him upon his arrival at that point, to minister such aid as he might require until safely in the hands of his friends.

J. K., U. S. Navy. Absent on furlough from his vessel at Philadelphia. Had lost all his money, and being without means to reach his vessel before the expiration of his furlough, was in danger of losing his share of the prize-money. Loaned him the amount of his fare to Philadelphia.

W. G. W. The surgeon of a returning Maine regiment, on its passage through the city, reported the death of a private on the cars shortly before their arrival. Took charge of the remains; furnished undertaker's services, and sent them to his home in Maine.

The accompanying Tabular Statements, — being a transcript of the office records, — exhibit in full the details of the service for each successive quarter of the year ending March 31, 1864; and while showing the system by which its results are accurately recorded, they indicate, at a glance, the marked increase of the work.

Quarterly Statements concerning Aid Rendered for the Year ending
March 31, 1864.

	For Quarter ending June 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total for the year ending March 31st, 1864.
Furnished transportation at Government rate	434	657	1,392	2,500	4,990
Furnished transportation paid by the Commission	49	93	33	18	193
Furnished transportation by U.S. Quartermaster	88	362	133	198	781
Furnished carriage within the city	143	732	314	438	1,627
Furnished special attendance to their homes	9	62	8	6	85
Furnished with lodging	345	1,062	1,373	3,525	6,305
Furnished with meals	265	1,673	2,045	3,962	7,945
Furnished with clothing	33	260	68	29	355
Furnished aid in arranging papers	61	35	38	13	147
Furnished aid in obtaining pay	60	31	54	45	190
Furnished medical advice	14	308	42	36	400
Wounds' dressed	42	113	79	45	279
Procured commutation of rations	34	39	2		75
Loaned money		19	18	14	51
Gave money	11	17	36	21	85
Sent to Hospital	10	50	20	20	100
Referred to local Relief Associations	25		3	14	42
Re-enlisted	11	3	4	2	20
Deaths		1		2	3
Furnished Undertakers' services		3		2	5
Amount of pay collected	\$6,511.25	\$3,763.04	\$3,239.02	\$7,045.85	\$20,559.16
Number of soldiers registered	833	2,217	2,685	5,455	11,190
Daily average number of soldiers registered	9½	24½	29½	60½	30½

Quarterly Statements concerning* Recipients of Special Relief, as apportioned
to respective States, for the Year ending March 31, 1864.

	For Quarter ending June 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total for the year ending March 31st, 1864.
Maine	350	676	605	2,452	4,083
New Hampshire	80	137	243	308	768
Vermont	12	19	65	25	121
Massachusetts	313	1,167	1,150	1,792	4,422
Connecticut	4	2	30	15	51
Rhode Island	3	6	20	21	50
New York	20	34	50	36	140
New Jersey			2		2
Pennsylvania	3	9	9	13	34
Maryland		2		1	3
District of Columbia	4	3	1	26	34
Delaware	1				1
Ohio		41	41	4	86
Kentucky	1		2	10	13
Michigan			2	5	7
Indiana			1	6	7
Illinois	3	2	3	7	15
Kansas		1	1	5	7
Iowa		4	1	5	10
Minnesota	4	1	4	15	24
Wisconsin		1	2	14	17
Missouri	1			4	5
Tennessee				2	2
California		1			1
North Carolina			1		1
Louisiana	1	1		2	4
Mississippi			1		1
Alabama	1			1	2
Virginia				2	2
Florida				1	1
Georgia				2	2
U. S. Regulars :	29	41	238	252	560
U. S. Navy	7	19	35	41	102
Invalid Corps	1	44	178	385	608
Corps D'Afrique				18	18
Rebel Army	1				1

Quarterly Statements concerning Supplies drawn from the "Supply Department" of the N. E. Women's Auxiliary Association,
for the Year ending March 31, 1864.

	For Quarter ending June 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total for the year ending March 31st, 1864.
TO FURNISH ROOMS :					
Bed-quilts	13				13
Blankets	13				61
Sheets	112		12	36	286
Pillows	25	24	30	144	97
Pillow-cases	56		12	36	224
Towels	24	54	24	144	78
Tin cups	6				6
Water-pails	2				2
Bed-comforters			37		37
Bed-sacks		12	12		24
FOR SOLDIERS' USE :					
Woolen shirts		132	26	24	182
Cotton shirts	29	87			116
Woolen drawers		42	31	24	97
Cotton drawers	22	73			95
Socks	22	184	2	12	220
Handkerchiefs	24	36	1	12	73
Slippers	13	49			62
Shings	4	12		6	22
Dressing-gowns		1			1
Pants			4		4
Overcoats			1		1
Coats			2		2
Old Clothing, lots	1	2			3
Bandages, lots	1	2		1	4

FOR 55TH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, AT READVILLE HOSPITAL. — May 30, 1863. — 1 doz. woolen shirts ; 12 pairs woolen drawers ; 12 pairs socks ; 12 shirts. June 24, 1863. — 7 pillows ; 7 pillow-cases.

FOR SPRINGFIELD-STREET HOME. — August 10, 1863. — 24 woolen shirts.

FOR HOSPITAL CARS. — October 23, 1863. — 24 each, of towels, sleeping-caps, handkerchiefs, and slippers ; 12 pairs of woolen socks and 12 dressing-gowns.

FOR CAMP AT LONG ISLAND. — December 7, 1863. — 35 bed-sacks ; 24 pairs mittens.

FOR AUGUSTUS P. GERARD, PRISONER-OF-WAR AT FORT WARREN. — February 4, 1864. — 1 pair pants ; 3 pairs socks ; 2 pairs drawers ; 2 shirts.

Quarterly Statements concerning Transportation, for the Year ending
March 31, 1864.

	For Quarter ending June 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total for the year ending March 31st, 1864.
Furnished upon orders issued from this Office upon the fol- lowing Roads:					
Boston & Maine Railroad	450	641	1,399	2,500	4,990
Eastern ,,					
Boston & Lowell ,,					
Fitchburg ,,					
Old Colony ,,					
Boston & Providence ,,					
Boston & Worcester ,,					
Furnished by U.S. Quartermaster	88	362	133	198	781
	538	1,003	1,532	2,698	5,771

Total number of Fares furnished by Trans-
 portation Orders 5,881
 Number of miles of distance 92,365
 Aggregate number of miles 923,513
 Amount of reduction from current rates of
 travel, being amount saved to soldiers . . \$8,305.07

Statement concerning "Hospital Car Service," between New York and Boston,
for the Five Months, ending March 31, 1864.

[THE HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE COMMENCED NOVEMBER 2, 1863.]

	For Two Months ending December 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total.
Boston to New York, and inter- mediate stations	329	1,122	1,451
New York to Boston, and inter- mediate stations	1,144	2,310	3,454
	1,473	3,432	4,905
REQUISITIONS SUPPLIED TO HOS- PITAL CARS:			
Brandy, bottles	4	10	14
Whisky, bottles	4	8	12
Wine, bottles	4	5	9
Crackers, kegs	2		2
Concentrated extract Coffee, cans	9	7	16
Beef stock			
Handkerchiefs		6	6
Slippers		6	6
1 lb. cerate.		1 bottle bay rum.	
2 spoons.		4 oz. tincture rhubarb.	
1 coal shovel.		1 pkg. water-closet paper.	
1 hook.		2 galls. oil, kerosene.	
2 papers stove polish.		3 lamp chimneys.	
1 sugar box.		3 brooms.	
		1 mop.	
		1 rubber mat.	
		1 feather duster.	

Statement concerning Cost of Hospital Car Service.

	For Two Months ending Dec. 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total.
No. of soldiers carried	1,473	3,432	4,905
Total expenditure	* \$1,064.33	\$666.54	\$1,713.67
Average cost per man	70½	19½	

* The expenditure for the first two months, ending December 31, includes the first outfit of the cars.

Quarterly Statements of Expenditures—being a Classified Statement of Treasurer's Account.

	For Quarter ending June 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total for the year ending March 31st, 1864.
Rent and taxes	\$118.50		\$317.11	\$204.88	\$640.49
Furnishing and repairs	719.33	\$214.44	37.12	1,642.53	2,613.42
Salaries	363.59	540.68	654.85	589.49	2,148.61
Travelling expenses	45.00	86.00	81.57		212.57
Advertising	185.00	25.00		32.67	242.67
Stationery and printing	119.71	38.00	77.50	277.48	512.69
Postage	8.00			6.00	14.00
Telegrams		6.64			6.64
Hospital stores		49.52	81.67	107.40	238.59
* Superintendent's expense acc't	320.03	1,796.55	1,786.31	2,974.18	6,877.07
Miscellaneous	83.01	76.96	52.40	28.30	240.67
	1,962.17	2,833.79	3,088.53	5,862.93	13,747.42
Hospital Car Service		17.21	1,047.12	666.55	1,730.88
	\$1,962.17	\$2,851.00	\$4,135.65	\$6,529.48	\$15,478.30

* Classification of Superintendent's Expense Account.

	For Quarter ending June 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total for the year ending March 31st, 1864.
Transportation	\$99.00	\$262.62	\$277.11	\$188.14	\$826.87
Travelling expenses		48.68	1.50	22.83	73.01
Meals	113.61	1,023.48	1,329.01	2,477.81	4,943.91
Furniture	19.50		39.08	3.50	62.03
Fuel	10.00		17.42	58.00	85.42
Washing	36.43	156.05	94.82	131.00	418.30
Salaries		28.50	20.00	53.50	102.00
Money loaned and given	24.27	41.06	61.77	62.07	189.17
Postage			5.58	5.00	10.58
Sundries	22.43	201.06	57.51	32.95	313.95

Miscellaneous Quarterly and Annual Statements, for the Year ending
March 31, 1864.

Statement concerning Meals. *

	For Quarter ending June 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1863.	For Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863.	For Quarter ending March 31st, 1864.	Total for the year ending March 31st, 1864.
Number of soldiers furnished with meals	265	1,673	2,045	3,962	7,945
Number of meals furnished . .	466	3,663	4,439	7,788	16,351
Average number of meals, per man	1 4-5	2 1-5	2 1-5	2	2 1-20
Amount paid for meals	\$113.61	\$1,023.48	\$1,329.01	\$2,477.81	\$4,943.91
Average cost per meal	24 2-5 c.	28 c.	31 1-2 c.	31 1-2 c.	30 1-5 c.

Statement concerning Money Loaned and Given.

Amount loaned and given . . .	\$24.27	\$50.30	\$65.88	\$80.28	\$220.73
Amount returned	7.75	7.25	1.00	35.50	51.50
Balance	16.52	43.05	64.88	44.78	169.23
Average amount returned . . .	1-3	1-7	1-2	1-4

Statement concerning Cost of Special Relief Service.

Number of soldiers registered .	833	2,217	2,685	5,455	11,190
Total expenditure	\$1,962.17	\$2,833.79	\$3,088.53	\$5,862.93	\$13,747.42
Average cost, per man	2.35	1.28	1.15	1.08	1.22

Statement concerning Clothing.

Number furnished with garments	33	260	33	27	353
Number of garments given . .	59	430	133	75	697
Average number of garments, per man	1 8-11	1 8-13	4	2 7-9	2

H. B. ROGERS,
JAMES M. BARNARD,
JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT, } *Executive
Committee.*

APPENDIX.

[The following extracts, relating to the methods of aid and succor as administered by the Special Relief Service of the Sanitary Commission, are taken from the "Fifth Report concerning the Aid and Comfort given by the Sanitary Commission to Sick and Invalid Soldiers. By Frederick N. Knapp, Associate Secretary and Special Relief Agent. Washington, D.C., October 1st, 1863." This most interesting Report has been widely distributed, but we could still wish that it might reach every household in the land, to convey some idea of the spirit and individual details of this philanthropic and incidental branch of the Commission's daily labors. Copies may be obtained in this city at the office of the Executive Committee, 76, Kingston Street, where also may be found other documents of the Commission intended for distribution.]

"The work of the Special Relief Department is too various for complete classification. Every day brings out some new case for its intervention, differing from all that have preceded it. But its chief objects are as follows:

"First. To supply the sick of newly-arrived regiments with such medicines, food, and care, as their officers are, under the circumstances, unable to give them. The men thus aided are chiefly those not sick enough to have a claim on a general hospital, but who, nevertheless, need immediate care to prevent serious illness.

"Second. To furnish suitable food, lodging, care, and assistance to men who are honorably discharged as unfit

for further service, but who are often obliged to wait for several days before they obtain their papers and pay, or to sell their claims to speculators at a sacrifice.

“Third. To communicate with distant regiments in behalf of men whose certificates of disability or descriptive lists on which to draw their pay prove to be defective — the invalid soldiers meantime being cared for, and not exposed to the fatigue and risk of going in person to their regiments to have their papers corrected.

“Fourth. To act as the unpaid agent or attorney of soldiers who are too feeble or too utterly disabled to present their own claim at the Paymaster’s office.

“Fifth. To look into the condition of discharged and furloughed men who seem without means to pay the expense of going to their homes, and to furnish the necessary means when the man is found to be true and the need real.

“Sixth. To secure to soldiers going home on sick-leave, railroad tickets at reduced rate, and, through our agent at the railroad station, to see that they are not robbed or imposed upon.

“Seventh. To see that all men who are discharged and paid off do at once leave the city at which they receive their discharge, for their homes, or, in cases where they have been induced by evil companions to remain behind, to endeavor to rescue them, and see them started homeward with through tickets.

“Eighth. To make men going home discharged, or on sick-leave, reasonably clean and comfortable before their departure.

“Ninth. To be prepared to meet, at once, with food or other aid, such immediate necessities as arise when sick men arrive in large numbers from battle-fields or distant hospitals.

“Tenth. To keep a watchful eye upon all soldiers who are out of hospitals, yet not in service ; and give information to the proper authorities of such soldiers as seem endeavoring to avoid duty, or to desert from the ranks.

“In all these arrangements the Commission and its branches receive practical support and aid from the Quartermaster’s Department, which makes its beneficial work ten-fold more effective.”

“And in this connection I may fitly refer, both for the sake of justice to the Medical Department, and as an apology for our own *existence*, to the frequent inquiry uttered, often in a tone of censure — how it is possible, if the medical officers do their duty, that there can be any opportunity even for this supplementary work of relief.

The question shows utter ignorance of the terrific weight of work of the most complicated and delicate character, which the officers of the Medical Department have upon their hands, and of their constant liability to be called upon, at any moment, to meet great and unexpected emergencies. The fact is simply this: that while the Medical Department has made a larger and wiser provision for the comfort of the sick and the wounded than the world ever before saw, there is not, and cannot be, a minuteness of detail and a waiting at every corner to give to a fainting soldier a cup of water, such as friends at home, in their anxious love, ask for. Yet this work needs to be done, and therefore we, who are simply the hands to the people’s heart and bounty, do the work. But if the Medical Department were to attempt it in all its minutiae of detail, their power for their own hundred-fold greater work would be weakened in a way that would find no justification.”

“In general terms, then, the same Special Relief work is done at the West by the Commission and its Branches

which has been described in detail at Washington ; modified, of course, at each point, by the circumstances of the case. Thus, at one point there is no occasion for the correction of papers, but the largest occasion for shelter and care ; at one station there is no call for clothing and nursing, but the loudest call for nutritious food ; at one section a Home or Lodge has no place ; in another section its open doors are like open arms to those ready to perish.

“ And thus, according to the needs which were to be met, have been the methods and amount of Special Relief throughout the entire West. And while I cannot furnish the full detail of this work, I can with great confidence assert, that throughout the region an immense amount of relief has thus been given to thousands and thousands of soldiers ; and at all the several points of relief, after Lodges have been established, the aid has been given promptly, wisely, and abundantly. Could the records of these several Lodges and Homes have been copied, they would, I am sure, make a living history, telling how much soldiers have to bear, and yet what kindly helps are at hand to aid in making their burdens light ; how much, with all alleviations, soldiers have to suffer, yet how nobly and patiently the suffering is borne ; of weak limbs bound in with strong hearts ; of eyes looking towards home, yet with feet firmly set towards the camp or battle-field.”

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 015 910 254 3

Executive Committee.

H. B. ROGERS.

JAMES M. BARNARD.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD.

J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.